

will do so, till our great object is accomplished. It is true, that, up to its consummation, each will be more important and absorbing than its predecessor. Sir, we are now in imminent danger, if we admit the thought of degrading our cause, furnished as it is with high and holy instrumentalities, by the use of the machinations employed by political parties. This is most dangerous; and we should weigh well the arguments which pave the way to such a catastrophe.

The cause has far more to fear from party spirit than from mobs—we have more to fear from the enemy within our own hearts, than from any assault from without. This it is, which will have done us a more fatal injury than any outward violence, if it succeed in sowing the religious and moral aspect of our cause with the dust and sweat of the political arena. I hope never to live to see that day. It will be the inevitable consequence of our labors, but more powerful and effectual will it be, if our own hands touch it not.

But, suppose we should descend to the formation of a third party, and conduct the battle with those parties which now occupy the list—what must be our first steps? We must attend ward meetings—call primary meetings—appoint vote instructors—and adopt all the well-known names by which a political party is drilled and managed.

We have not men enough for such a field. It would be absolutely absurd and ridiculous. I do not believe that those who advocate a third party, know what the drudgery is of being political tools. They never would consent to it, did they know the degradation it involves; and I do not believe they intend to effect those things to which their course directly leads. They do not mean to invite the sweepings and the offal of other parties to our ranks, but such men will be in the path. Men, too, bad or too insignificant to be of use to the other parties, would flock to us. God grant we may never be crushed under such a weight! We ask not such friends. The course of the other parties, too, would be determined by ours. The moment we should take a distinctive form as a party, it would be a signal for them to unite, and to our ruin. They exaggerate our importance. They dread moral power the more, because they do not understand it. They are not accustomed to calculate its forces, and they are astonished to see how it unexpectedly operates to defeat their political calculations. But let us separate, and take this new shape, and they will see how small we are, now unable to cope with them in their own way. Both political parties hate us—or, rather, we are denied by their organs and leaders, while we are at the same time carried by their component parts; but they all

Feel how potent goodness is, and virtue

In her own shape, how ascend.

But when they see her descend among them in a political form, and put on their soiled cap of Liberty, they have known how little better than themselves she will become.

Our policy is, to enlighten men's minds, and to touch their hearts; for where hearts are right, votes will be right. The ballot-box has most importance as a mode of manifesting one's state of mind. I know the early abolitionists of Boston; the men who for years have been in the vanguard of the enterprise. They held to politics as the instrument of good, and they have always voted rightly. Strongly attached to both parties, they have yet come out and stood by the side of the despised bondman. Their hearts were first touched. Not all the party organizations men can contrive, will procure right action, without a renovation of the heart of men, and with that renovation, such contrivances are needless.

When we lack faith in God, how quickly do we manifest our want of it by looking to men! We believe in the might of multitudes, and distrust reason and truth. But here lies our error. It is by the word, and not by the deed, that reform is wrought. It was to the twelve apostles, it was to the seventy disciples, that it was given to overturn the national sins of ancient times. We have a little leaven: let us keep it uncorrupted, that it may leave the whole lump. Let us see to it that we have more faith in the mighty power that one heart has upon another. Here lies our hope. We shall finally conquer all men, not because we have it in our power to assume the shape of a third political party, but

Because that we have all one human heart.

It was said, sneeringly, by one who professed to have narrowly observed us, that it seemed to be our grand object to keep men out of our ranks. This course is the wise and true one, although he knew it not. It is not to be a party, but to be a people, to show us who we are, and what we are, to convince us that it is not by the rule of crowd, but by the force of multitudes—not by the machinery of party—that the walls of this Babylon of abominations are to fall. They are destined to be overturned by circling them continually, and sounding the trumpet of truth as we go. We have not yet faithfully encompassed them; but when we do, we shall have heaven around them, and we shall have all the people with us to raise the cry of victory, and to shout, 'The Lord has given us the city.' (Strong sensation and applause.)

Bristol County A. S. Society.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Bristol County Society met at the Rev. Mr. Emery's meeting-house, on the 21st and 22d ultimo—Rodney French, of New Bedford, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Morse, of Lowell.

The following persons were appointed a business committee, viz: John Reed, Taunton; J. A. Collins, Boston; R. O. French, Fall River; Abijah Hathaway, Berkeley; J. C. Jackson, N. York; Dr. Mansford, Savannah, Georgia; Lucius Wilbur, Attleboro'; Deborah Weston, New Bedford.

The following resolution was offered by R. C. French, and adopted:

Resolved, That all persons present, favorable to the principles and measures of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, be invited to participate in the proceedings of this meeting, and that all others be permitted to join in the discussion.

The committee having retired, Cyrus M. Burleigh offered the following, and sustained it by eloquent and appropriate remarks, after which it was adopted:

Resolved, That the friends of immediate emancipation, in view of the signs of the times, every thing to encourage them in the prosecution of their warfare against American slavery.

Dr. Mansford, from the business committee, reported the four following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is a proof of vacillation or treachery, or both, to desert the pioneers and leaders in any great work of human emancipation, and such as such pioneers remain true to their principles; and that it is a token of their excellence and strength, to stand by and sustain such men, through every difficulty and every danger.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the lion-hearted and vigorous minded Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Luther of the Anti-Slavery Reformation.

Resolved, That we will never desert that uncompromising advocate of truth and justice, until he deserts the cause of the slave.

Resolved, That we recommend the Liberator and the Cause of Liberty to the personal regard of the friends of the cause of the down-trodden and the dumb, and trust that they will exert themselves in Bristol County, to extend their circulation.

The following was also introduced from the business committee, and discussed in connexion with the four preceding:

Resolved, That we still have full confidence in the Mass. A. S. Society, and in the Board of Managers, and continue to pledge them our support.

After some able remarks from Dr. Mansford in their support opposition, was expressed, by the Rev. Mr. Andrus, Rev. Mr. Emery and others of the new organization, and continued until the meeting adjourned, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon. Meetings opened by prayer.

The resolutions under consideration at the adjournment came up for further consideration.

Voted, That the following resolution, reported by the business committee, be discussed in connexion with those under consideration:

Resolved, That the new organization is the creature of sectarianism and bigotry, and that it lives in an atmosphere of misrepresentation and falsehood.

Discussed by Burleigh, Morse, Anthony, J. C. Jackson, Emery, Andrus, Collins, Remond, &c., and adopted nearly unanimously, by the society.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The following resolutions were offered, and, after remarks by J. C. Jackson, C. L. Remond, and Dr. Mansford, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That prejudice against color is sin against God, and contrary to the genius of the anti-slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That the law of this State, making distinction among the inhabitants on account of their complexion, is unchristian and unconstitutional, and ought to be immediately abolished.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

April 22d. Met by adjournment.

The following resolutions were ably discussed by Morse, Mansford, Collins, Burleigh and others, and adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the spirit of intolerance exhibited by the northern church and clergy, with respect to those who are the uncompromising advocates of immediate and unconditional emancipation, and their unwillingness that the deformities of the system of slavery should be exposed, by using all their efforts to another free discussion, teach us that our hope of success is, under God, in the people.

Resolved, That the strong hold of slavery is to be found in the course pursued by the northern church and the northern ministry.

Resolved, That we cannot acknowledge any man as a minister of Christ, who is a slaveholder, who apologizes for the system of slavery, or who keeps silent on the subject.

Adjourned till afternoon at two o'clock.

Afternoon. Met by adjournment.

The resolution relative to the new organization, which was laid on the table, was called up and passed.

The following also were passed:

Resolved, That every abolitionist ought, and every true-hearted one will, abstain from upholding slavery at the polls.

Resolved, That to organize a distinct abolition political party, in the present crisis of our cause, would be, in our opinion, suicidal to the moral power of our enterprise, on which we must mainly depend for ultimate triumph.

Resolved, That this society recommend the weekly contribution plan, recently adopted by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to the abolitionists of this county, for their immediate adoption.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite our friends to rally to New-York on the 12th day of May next, at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and save it from dissolution.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported a long and excellent list of names of delegates to that meeting, (which it is now unnecessary to publish,) which was accepted.

CLOTHER GIFFORD, Rec. Sec.

The Women's Anti-Slavery Conference.

The Women's Anti-Slavery Conference of Haverhill, and neighboring towns, was held in Bradford, on Thursday, P. M. the 18th of April, at the house of Hon. Jesse Kimball. The conference was well attended, and was called to order by Miss H. Minot, of Haverhill, at three o'clock.

Mrs. N. Webster, of Haverhill, was chosen President; Mrs. J. Holt, of Bradford, Secretary; and Mrs. J. L. Noyes, of Georgetown, Treasurer.

A collection was taken up. It was voted, that a part of it should be taken to defray the expenses of the conference, and the rest to remain in the treasury until the next meeting.

A letter from Mrs. M. W. Chapman, of Boston, was read, relative to the best method of conducting fairs.

Mrs. N. Webster proposed the following question:—What is the best method to be adopted, to increase the interests in the local societies at their regular meetings? It was remarked that we ought to leave all subjects of minor importance, and concentrate all our time to this great work. While our hands are employed in making garments, the avails of which go to defray expenses connected with the advancement of this cause, we ought, at the same time, to furnish ourselves with useful knowledge, by reading publications, by stirring up our minds, and laboring not only in deed but in word.

On motion, the reports from the different societies were presented, all of which were interesting. The secretary from Andover was in Andover, not being present, sent a report of the state of their society, which was particularly interesting and encouraging.

The following resolutions, without much discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That slavery is a deadly enemy to all truly benevolent enterprises; and that little success can be expected to attend our benevolent exertions, while any of our fellow-beings are held in bondage.

Resolved, That the great call upon abolitionists for prudence, by ministers and professing Christians, and that we do not dissent from it, is a positive proof of indifference or opposition to our cause.

Resolved, That we consider it not only ungentlemanly, but in the highest degree unchristian, to profit by the charge of infidelity against those whose proceedings are governed by the precepts of the word of God, rather than the opinions of men, and who act constantly in reference to a judgment to come.

Resolved, That we wish to stand aloof from the arena of political combat, and we wish to regret the efforts of those of our anti-slavery friends who seem desirous of merging our holy cause in the vortex of party strife—forgetting, as we fear they do, that God's eternal truth, made to bear on the hearts and consciences of men, is the only safe way of causing all to do unto others as they would that they should do unto them.

Voted to adjourn for half an hour.

It was then voted, that the Conference suspend their business, to give an opportunity for Miss Sarah C. Sanborn to present the claims of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That this Conference have perfect confidence in the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and regret the existence of the New Organization.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the abolitionism of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, notwithstanding the claims of his principles.

Voted, That each local society choose a business committee for the next meeting.

A wish was expressed that the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in North Andover join this conference.

Voted, That a report of this meeting be sent to the Liberator for publication.

The Conference was then closed by prayer, and adjourned to meet at the house of Mrs. Lucretia Richardson, at 10 o'clock, A. M. July 16, 1840.

Mrs. Richardson's house is situated in that part of Andover called the Frye Village, about one mile from the rail-road depot in the south parish.

CHARLOTTE G. HOLT, Sec.

WEST BRADFORD, May 6, 1840.

Dighton Anti-Slavery Society.

DIGHTON, Mass., April 13, 1840.

On the evening of the annual Fair, the Dighton Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting, and chose the following officers for the year ensuing, viz:

Mrs. Hannah B. Smith, President; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed, Vice President; Catherine R. Smith, Secretary; Miss Sarah A. Talbot, Librarian; Miss Sarah Reed, Treasurer; Mrs. Ann F. Wright, Miss Susan Talbot, Miss Harriet A. Perry, Counsellors.

The following resolutions were passed, viz:

Resolved, That as slavery is the most severely felt by woman, we will not cease our untiring exertions to eradicate this abominable sin from our land, till every yoke is broken, and the oppressed go free.

Resolved, That as anti-slavery associations embrace males and females, and are formed, among other things, for the purpose of enlightening the public mind on the subject of human rights, women should as well as men, be admitted to their meetings, and have full participation in all their proceedings, and be held to the same standard of conduct as men.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and, as an auxiliary, we feel pleased with its alliance with and in the path of duty, till liberty be proclaimed through all lands.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, and the resolutions (if the editor see fit) be published in the Liberator of Liberty.

CATHARINE E. SMITH, Secy.

Glorious Triumph of New Organization.

Oxford, May 6th, 1840.

BROTHER GARRISON:

The people here have recently been blessed with the presence of that vigorous and indefatigable laborer for disorganization, C. T. Torrey.

According to previous arrangements, he gave several lectures, for the purpose of testing the people thoroughly organized, and prepared for the reception of the delegation to the annual meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Abolition Society. The prominent subject of the lectures was a third political party.

The county meeting had been duly notified in the Worcester Spy, and a full delegation and punctual attendance requested. It had also received the proper share of clerical attention, by way of notification and recommendation. It was to be held at 10 o'clock, A. M. The morning opened rather unpromisingly, and the forenoon passed without the friends being greeted either by a solitary delegate, or the 'sound of the church-going bell,' to summon them to the place of assembly.

About noon, the storm, which had been at war with new organization, abated, and left the remainder of the day comfortable. At 3 o'clock, the bell announced the hour for assembling, when it was presumed the house would be thronged. An hour after the meeting was organized, I concluded that the abolitionists present, would be entirely sufficient to witness the proceedings as a spectator, and, wishing to notice when the clericals would delight to honor as officers of the Society, I stepped in.

I supposed that, from the extra efforts which Torrey had made, and the fact that the abolitionism of this place from the beginning had been under anti-Garrison influence, and the meeting one for the purpose of disorganization, I had abundant reason to expect to find the house with anxious hearers. Just at this time, such an audience was needed, to disorganize the anti-slavery of the place, and give an impetus to the cause.

But I found I had reckoned without my host, and was considerably surprised, on entering, to find the hall, as well as the room, empty. I had hoped that I should have been met by a large number of the love I bear to the cause, which cannot be otherwise than wounded by such harsh and bitter attacks of its friends on each other. I am not free from liability to error; and very often, doubtless, do err in regard to my duty. But I had hoped that I should have been met by a large number of the love I bear to the cause, which cannot be otherwise than wounded by such harsh and bitter attacks of its friends on each other. I am not free from liability to error; and very often, doubtless, do err in regard to my duty. But I had hoped that I should have been met by a large number of the love I bear to the cause, which cannot be otherwise than wounded by such harsh and bitter attacks of its friends on each other. 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